

NPIC/R-1585/63

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION REPORT

NEW SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE, MOSCOW PARADE 7 NOVEMBER 1963



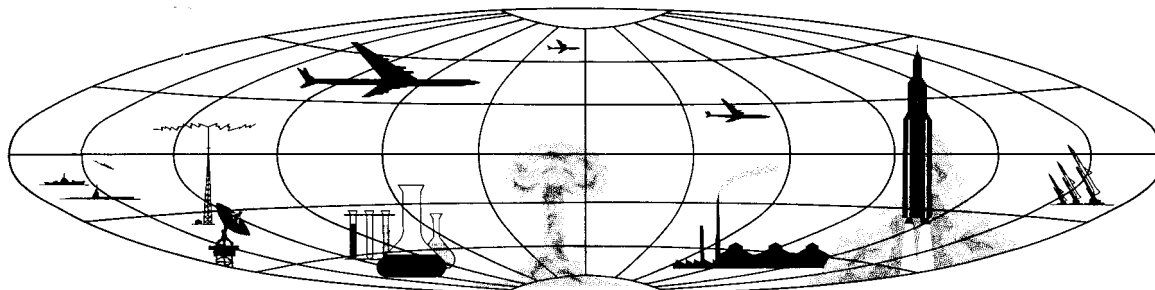
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NEW SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE, MOSCOW PARADE

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7 November 1963 revealed four surface-to-air missiles reported by the Soviets to be anti-missile missiles. The numerical designations 1240738, 1245211, and 1245215 are visible on three of the missiles; the designation of the fourth missile was not observed. The missiles are two-stage surface-to-air missiles on spe-

cially designed trailers towed by what are probably tractor versions of the MAZ 502 cargo truck (Figures 1 and 2). Each missile consists of a booster and a combination sustainer and warhead stage, with an overall length of [] feet from the tip of the pressure probe to the rear of the booster nozzle. The overall length of the tractor-trailer is [] feet.



FIGURE 1. MISSILE ON TRAILER.

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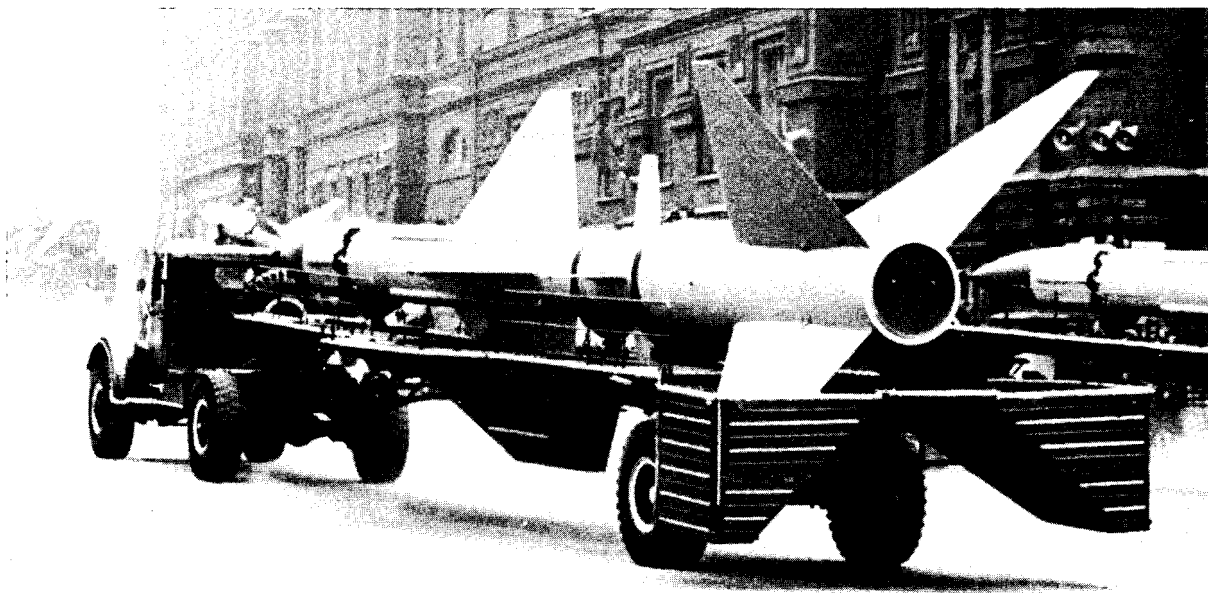


FIGURE 2. MISSILE AND TRACTOR-TRAILER.

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The booster stage (Figure 3) has an overall length of [] feet and a diameter of [] feet. The diameter of the booster, including the length of each stabilizer fin, is [] feet. The four stabilizer fins are positioned on axes of 90 degrees at the rear of the booster, and each has a surface area of [] square feet. No control or trim tabs were observed on the booster sta-

bilizer fins. The booster stabilizer fins are opposed on axes of 45 degrees to the sustainer control and stabilizer fins. The booster is divided into a nozzle section [] feet long and ranging from [] feet in diameter, and a motor case [] in diameter that mates with the sustainer nozzle skirt. Positioned on opposite sides of the missile forward of the booster stabilizer fins are two plugs, possibly cable connections. Located on the top and to the rear of the booster are two probable handling/hold-down couplings. No details on the booster nozzle can be furnished because of the cover plug.

The sustainer and warhead stage (Figures 4 and 5) measures [] in length from the tip of the pressure probe to the edge of the sustainer nozzle skirt. The sustainer, excluding the warhead section (dark-toned area), is [] long with a diameter of []. The diameter of the sustainer at the nozzle skirt is []. Positioned at the rear of the sustainer are four control fins, each with a surface area of [].

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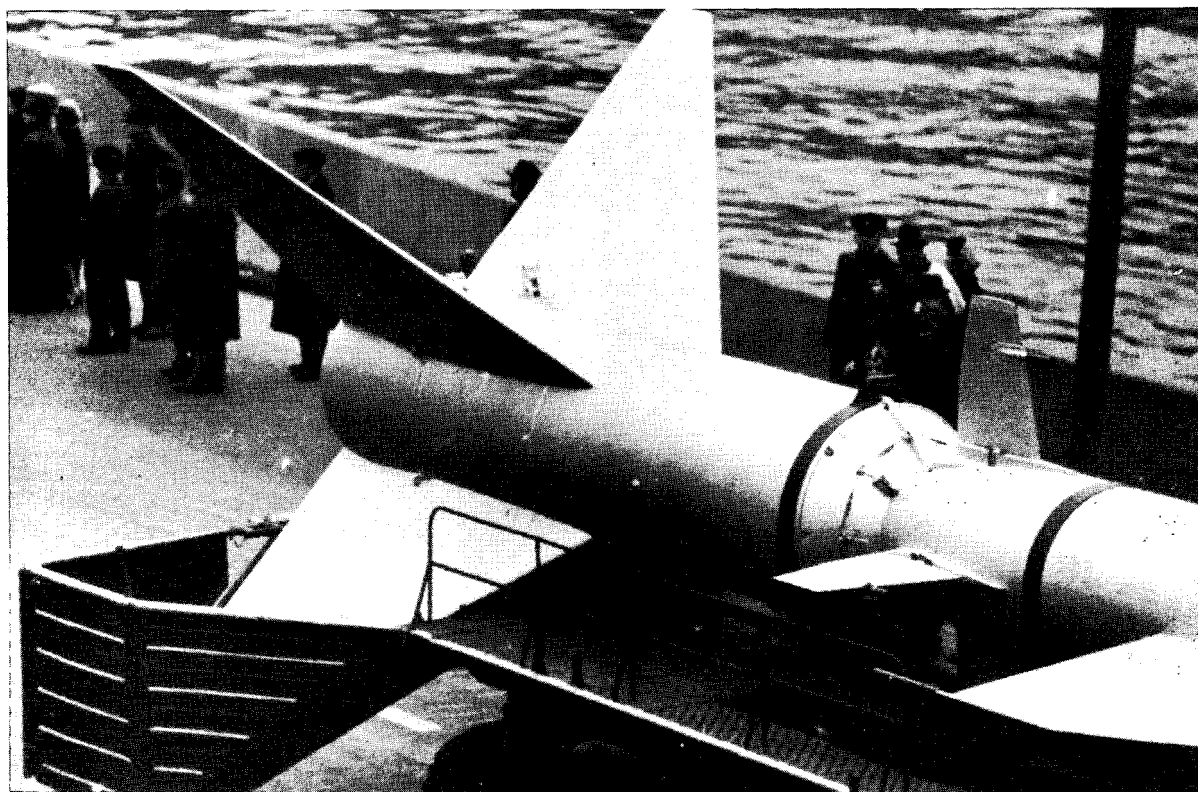


FIGURE 3. BOOSTER STAGE.

square feet, which pivot on control-fin shafts protruding from the sustainer. The diameter of the sustainer, including the length of the control fins, is [] feet. Located forward of the control fins are four stabilizer fins positioned on axes of 90 degrees, each with a surface area of [] square feet. On at least one, and probably two, of the stabilizer fins are trim tabs with a control surface of [] square feet. Another unidentified appendage is observed forward of the trim tab. The overall diameter of the sustainer, including the length of the stabilizer fin, is [] feet. Located at the tip of each visible stabilizer fin is an antenna [] feet in length. It should be noted that the stabilizer antenna was missing on one of the missiles. In addition, two probable stabilizers [] feet in length are positioned on

an axis of 180 degrees at the front of the sustainer aft of the warhead section. External cableways of various lengths are visible on both sides of the sustainer. One external cableway connects the booster and sustainer stages. The warhead section of the missile (dark-toned area) measures [] feet in length. The curvature of the ogive cannot be determined accurately from available photography. The pressure probe measures [] feet in length, with a maximum diameter of [] and a minimum of []

The tractor-trailer used for the missile has an overall length of [] feet; the missile trailer measures [] feet in length and [] feet wide. The dimensions of the unloaded trailer are probably different, as evidenced by the fold-down catwalks protecting the sustainer

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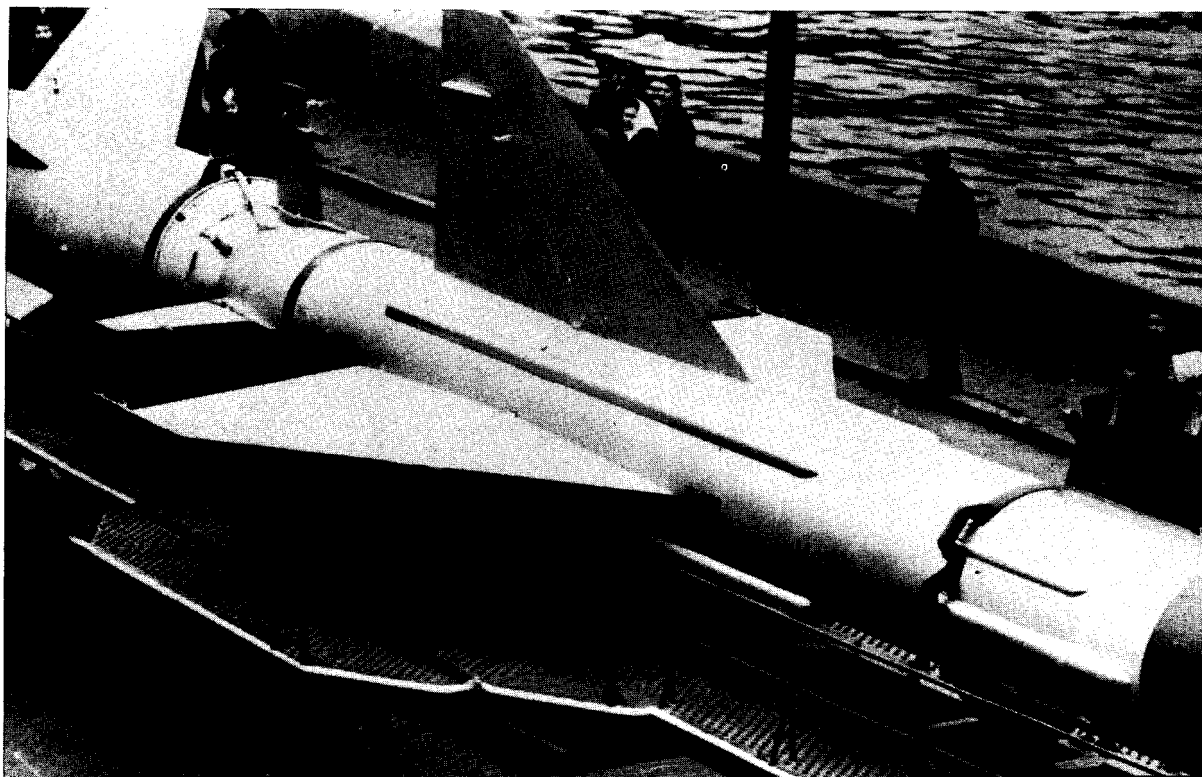


FIGURE 4. SUSTAINER AND PORTIONS OF BOOSTER AND WARHEAD.

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FIGURE 5. WARHEAD AND PORTION OF SUSTAINER.

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stabilizer fins. In such instances, the trailer dimensions would probably decrease in width. The trailer does not have a launch or erector capability and its design (one vertical booster stabilizer fin extends through the trailer carriage into a boot) necessitates a lifting device for removal of the missile from the trailer. The missile is supported by four and a suspect fifth cradle, at least one of which appears to be hand-cranked to the level of the missile. The missile is secured to the trailer by three tie-

down bands. One band, which is probably tightened by means of a wheel handcrank attached to the cradle support, is located on the forward end of the booster stage; the second is on the aft portion of the sustainer; and the third is on the forward section of the sustainer [] feet aft of the warhead. The third tie-down band has raised channels that permit passage of the external cableways.

At least seven frames are used to provide support for protective canvas covering.

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REFERENCES

PHOTOGRAPHY

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[] 7 Nov 63. That in Figure 2 is classified CONFIDENTIAL and that in Figures 1, 3, 4, and 5 is classified SECRET.

REQUIREMENT

PC 895-63

NPIC PROJECT

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